Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1830. [NUMBER 90.

NOTICE.

THE FRIENDS of SIR LIONEL SMITH, K. C. B., are requested to meet at the Rooms of the Native Education Society on the Esplanade, on Saturday the THIRTIETH INSTANT, AT 11 O'CLOCK in the forenoon: to take into consideration the propriety of offering him some permanent token of their respect and esteem, for his public and private character; on the occasion of his departure from India; and which an uninterrupted Service under this Presidency of upwards of Twenty two years (a very unusual period for an OFFICER OF H. M. SERVICE to have served in this Country,) has given this Society the very best means of duly appreciating.

Bombay, 20th October, 1830.

Advertisement.

THE TRUSTEES and ASSIGNEES of the late firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE AND CO. do hereby give Notice, to all persons indebted to the said late firm, to pay over the amount of their debts due to the said late firm, into the hands of BURJORJEE NANABHOY, who at the Public Auction on Wednesday the 11th of August last, was declared the Purchaser of the Outstanding debts remaining due to the said late firm, and to whom the said Trustees and Assignees of the said late firm, have accordingly assigned and transferred over all and every the said several outstanding debts, and have duly authorized and empowered him to recover and receive the same, from the 11th of August last.

All correspondence relative to the said outstanding debts will be carried on by and with the said Burjorjee Nanabhoy.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE.
FURDUNJEE LIMJEE,
Trustees and Assignees to the late firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE AND CO.

Bombay, 14th October, 1830.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned BURJORJEE NANABHOY does hereby notify, that he has purchased from the Trustees and Assignees of the late firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE AND CO. all and every the remaining outstanding debts due to the said late firm, at the Public Auction on Wednesday the 11th day of August last. It is therefore particularly requested that all persons, who are indebted to the said late firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE AND CO, do pay forthwith the amount of their respective debts due by them to him.

BURJORJEE NANABHOY.

Bombay, 14th October, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, will be happy to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders for the Proprietor, are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 23d October, 1830.

To be Let.

THE House in Rampart Row formerly occupied by the late William Hynde Esq. For particulars enquire at the Office of JOHN SAUNDERS, Esq.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS.

EXPECTED to arrive early in December ensuing, and to sail on or about the 10th of January. Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office.

Bombay, 23d October, 1830.

FOR SALE.

IN LITHOGRAPHY,

PROCEEDINGS

BEFORE

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,

IN RELATION TO

THE PETITION,

BY

SIR J. PETER GRANT KNIGHT.

Only surviving Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

COMPLAINING OF

The interference of the Bombay Government with the administration of justice by the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

The minute of Sir John Malcolm Governor of Bombay, of the 30th Novr. 1828, in reference to Sir John Peter Grant's Petition.

PRICE, ~~Rs~~. 15 PER COPY.

APPLICATIONS for Copies will be received by the Publisher, MR. BOADEN, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 23d October, 1830.

જાહેર ખબર*

પુસ્તકનાં છાપાથી ઇવડેન્સ ઇન ચીફ નો અમને આપવાને તઈયાર છે*

પાદશાહી ગ્રેહામનાં પરીવી કોનસલ ને શર જૉન પીટર ગરાંટ ખાશાકુર ફિ જીવતો શ્રી મુંબઈની જુદીકેટરની શ્રી પરીમ કોરટનો બરાબીશ ફિને મરજી કીધીશ્રી તે પોહોચીછે *

તેમાં શ્રી મુંબઇનાં ગાવરનમેનટે મા નરેનાં જુદીકેટરની શ્રી પરીમ કોરટનાં ઈન શાપ્તાં બંદોબસતમાં ખલે લ કીધુ તેબાબ તની ફરીયાદછે*

તેની શાથેનો ફિ વધારો*

તેપ્રો શર જૉન માલકમ શ્રી મુંબઇ ઈ નાં ગાવરનરની તારીખ ૩૦ મી નવેમબ ર ૧૮૨૮ ની શ્રીનીટછે તે શર જૉનપીટર ગા રાંટની મરજીને લગતીછે *

દર ફિ પુશતકનો ભાવ રૂપ ૧ આ ૧૫) પુશતકજોને જોઇતાં હોઇ તે ધણાઈ શ્રીશર ખોહીન ફિકાંમ છાપનારને ગેજેટ આપીશગે જાહેર કરે *

FOR SALE,

A FEW remaining COPIES of the GENERAL ADDRESS of the *Natives of Bombay*, presented to Sir John P. Grant Knt. at the Commission-Rooms of the late Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, on Friday the 10th Instant, in the English and Goozeratte Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, ~~Rs~~ ONE.

Bombay, 23d October, 1830.

શ્રી મુમખજી ગેજીટ આફીશ મો વેચવાને શારૂ તઈ આરછે *

શ્રી મુમખજીને ગાંગરીગ્રાનો જનર લ આદરેશ જેફ્રે શર જૉન પીટર ગરાંટ નાજટને તારીખ ૧૦ મી ચાલતા મહીનાં ના શ્રુકરવારનેદીને આગાલા મીશીસરસ કીગાશ તથા બીરીગાશનાં કમીશંન રૂમગ્રો આપે ઓકતો તે અંગરેજી તથા ગુજરાતી ભાશાગ્રો*

ઈશટીય તથા પુરાંશ્રુમાં દરકિનો ભાવ રૂ ૧) શ્રી મુમખજી તા ૨૯ મા શપટેમખર ૧૮૩૦

THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN FOUR PARTS

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AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, of Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies eastward of the Cape, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully aknowledged.

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Gazette Office, 23d October, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A FEW remaining COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 24th of July, in the English, Goozrattee and Mahra'tha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, ~~Rs~~ 2.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING,

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	qr.
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks, for 1830....	1	"
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Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange per sett, ...	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.....	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

Gazette Office, October 23rd, 1830.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE ~~Rs~~ 2.

Gazette Office, Oct. 23d, 1830.

SINGAPORE.

The barque *Newton*, R. Rising, from London, 3rd of March, and Batavia ultimately anchored in the roads just as our last number was issuing from the Press. We have seen no English Papers received by her, of a later date than the 16th of Feby. although we understand, she brought some as late as the 8th of March, which unfortunately were left at Batavia. The arrival of the *Falcon*, however from Calcutta 6th of July, has put us in possession of Bengal Papers to the 26th of June from which we are enabled to copy extracts from English Papers to the 1st of March. Our "little Chronicle" is so very small, and we have such an abundance of matter of a more local nature, that we are obliged, with regret, to omit for the present, many interesting paragraphs.

We stated in our last that H. M. Ship *Zebra* had probably left *Rhio* for *Tringánu*, where the *Emerald* was to have joined her. We now find by the return of the *Zebra* that she has been only at *Rhio*, where Captain Pridham and his officers met with unusual attention, and enjoyed a very merry pastime. We have been unable to learn the result of the conversation regarding Rajah Jaffier, if any did take place; this much we know, our friends at *Rhio*, still hold out, that no act of Piracy has been committed off the *Carimons*, by him. If Rajah Jaffier be really innocent, why does he not boldly come forward to confront his accuser, and endeavour to clear up his tainted character in the eyes of the public? or why do not the authorites at *Rhio*, as they are so convinced of his innocence, demand on his behalf that punishment be inflicted on the Chinaman for making a false and calumnious deposition? We must confess there is something mysterious and suspicious in the matter, which reflects no great credit on our neighbours.

We hear Mr. Jaffier is now hiding himself at the *Carimons*; an order from the Rajah Mudah could soon produce him, and a public Court of enquiry held either here or at *Rhio*, would soon set the matter at rest.

Serious apprehensions have been for some time entertained for the safety of the Schooner *Blossom*, Helling, which left Penang the 1st of April, and has not been heard of since. We understand she had one passenger on board, Lieut. McLeod, of the Bengal Army.

We hear, H. M. Ship *Comet* looked in at the *Carimons* lately, on her way to the Swan River.

The cutter *Emerald*, we are informed has been despatched to *Tringanu* with another letter from our Deputy Resident to the Rajah, intimating in friendly terms, that his answer to the first letter was by no means satisfactory, and had been referred to higher authorities.

Since our last publication, another native vessel, has been cut off by Pirates in those Straits; the whole crew were murdered with the exception of one individual, who arrived in this Settlement a few days ago. It is reported that the *Zebra* sloop of war, has gone to cruize off the Carimons *in hopes* of meeting with the piratical vessels.

To such persons as are acquainted with the haunts and habits of these cunning desperadoes sending forth a Man of War to cruize for them on the open Seas, must appear a rich farce.

We have heard of locking a stable after the Horse was stolen, but this act of sagacity is far better; does the Captain of a Man of War, suppose that a Pirate vessel (which has recently committed depredation,) will purposely come in his way, and say to him, "Sir I perceive you are looking for me, as I am a Pirate by profession," and even if the Pirate chief did say so, is there any person on board that Sloop who could understand him? Men of War are much more formidable to friendly prows, than to Pirates, as the former in confidence come in their way, and have been sometimes sunk through the ignorance of British officers not understanding the language. The true Pirate of course never makes his appearance. Sending forth a Man of War to cruize after a single Pirate prow in these seas, is one and the same thing, as to employ a buffalo in catching a musquito. Where we would ask is the use of sending the *Zebra* after these petty depredators which will never be seen, when there are whole fleets of organized prows of that description braving the seas; we speak without fear of contradiction when we say, there never were such opportunities of breaking the powers of these wretches, as now present themselves. The internal economy of their prows, their points of rendezvous and their sinister motives have been made known; a very small British force would at this moment crush this overgrown Hydra, which principally by European feeding, has at length attained sufficient size and strength to paralyze our trade and commerce so far as native vessels are concerned.

We say British men of War are sent into these seas, for the sole and only purpose of protecting our trade and Commerce, and the during the present period of profound and universal peace, they have nothing whatever to do, without they attend to this, their sacred duty; we do say that whilst organized fleets of Pirates, are cutting off and destroying our trade, within sight of the Flagstas, of these straits, the Men of War by laying at anchor, off, Madras or Penang, are not doing that duty they own their country, which liberally pays them, and in return has a right to expect other conduct, than a perfect indifference to the Lives and property of Englishmen, who are daily employed in upholding the honor and interests of the mother country. Twelve years ago Singapore was a jungle. Its imports and exports are now little short of *four* millions annually; a phenomena hitherto unknown in the history of the world. To whose exertions is this wonder owing, to those of the Merchants. Might not this amount of imports and exports of Singapore be much increased? Undoubtedly so, were the Men of War to do their duty, and chase away the Pirates which prevent native vessels coming to the port, and in fact blocking the entrance to the straits altogether.

The liberty of the *Press* in this quarter of the globe is not so *heavily ironed*, but we can speak our wrongs, (for such they are) and advocate the cause of suffering humanity, (trampled upon with open impunity by these blood-thirsty rovers,) tho' men high in power will not condescend to hear us. We speak the language of those men, and of those men only, who care a single button about the welfare and prosperity of Singapore, viz: "of the Merchants and trading community," these men are an honor to their country, and an ornament to society, to a man we have them with us on the subject, how could it possibly be otherwise?

If the British government wish to effect any permanent good, they must establish, and keep up a small naval force, as at *Rhio*, consisting of at least six fast sailing prows, rigged Malay fashion, well armed, and manned with men of approved characters. (The war prows at *Rhio*, are all manned by Malacca men, and the Nacodahs are paid 60 Java Rupees a month each.) Were these prows to cruize continually about the straits, and to the southward, as far as Lingin, in conjunction with the Dutch prows, we feel confident that in the course of one year, the native trade of this Port would increase materially, because pirates would be in a great degree repressed.

It may be said the present rage for economy will not permit such an additional expense. If penuriousness, a reckless indifference to the prosperity of our commerce, and impunity of outrages committed on civilized life by cowardly barbarians, are for a moment to be put in the scale with duty, the benefit and interests of British commerce, and the calls of suffering humanity, we say, better would it be if the settlement were abandoned at once, and we seek a residence under a more enlightened and liberal rule.

Should this paper be fortunate enough to meet the eyes of some honourable member of either house of Parliament, we sincerely pray he may be induced to give the subject some attention and institute an enquiry in the House, how far the Government have gone in fulfilling that part of the treaty with the Dutch, where both nations mutually agree to assist each other in repressing Piracy in these seas. We ask have the two Powers since 1824 ever once taken any measure to co-operate in so laudable an undertaking? in fine what has been done? we say emphatically. Nothing or next to nothing. Has there not been rather a spirit of contrariety on the part of the Dutch at Rhio, in two recent instances in which *Rajah Jaffier* was concerned? who has been protected contrary to the spirit of the treaty, because forsooth he is a relation of the Rajah Mudah of Rhio, These things deserve better and closer investigation than our limited pages can afford, and we hope the Government will give that attention to which we now are placed which it requires.

Since writing the above, the *Zebra* has returned from her cruize, bringing in *four sampans* laden with *fruit*, on their way from Muarriver to Singapore; as the men had no passes they were detained but dismissed on arrival here as being peaceable subjects. We conceive the principle on which Captain Pridham acted to be a correct one, but the question is how small craft coming from native ports are to obtain passes if the neighbouring Rajahs will not condescend to give them.—*Chronicle, Aug.* 12.

CALCUTTA.

INDIA GAZETTE.—Sep. 20.

By the *Hope* we have received a complete file of American papers, extending to the 28th April, that vessel having left Baltimore on the 1st of May.

The civil dissensions which unfortunately exist in Chile had endangered the lives of foreign residents. The House of the French Consul General at Santiago, the capital of the country, was forcibly entered and completely rifled of its valuable contents, himself, his wife, and children narrowly escaping with their lives. The Consul has left a country in which he has suffered such an indignity and been exposed to so great peril. Several houses of Englishmen and others were attacked and robbed.

The Government of the United States was said some time ago to be desirous of negociating with the Mexican Government for the purchase of the contiguous and valuable province of Texas. There appears from recent proceedings in the Mexican Congress, a disposition entirely to prohibit the emigration of the North Americans into the province, and to form it into a Mexican Colony.

The renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England will soon come under consideration at home, and the national currency is also attracting attention in the United States. The President in his message recommended a National Government Bank; but a Committee appointed to report on the subject have expressed their decided opinion against such a scheme.

The duties on tea and coffee imported into the United States have been altered. The duty on coffee has been made *two* cents. per pound, to commence from 31st December 1830, and to be reduced to *one* cent. per lb. after December 1831, and the duties on teas imported from any place East of the Cape of Good Hope have been made specific according to the various qualities, instead of being *ad valorem* duties as formerly. The effect is to reduce the duties about one-half, and the new duties will begin to be levied after December 1831. The coffee imported into the United States in 1827 and 1828, is thus estimated, showing an increase of imports and a decrease of exports, and consequently an extended local consumption amounting to 10,000,000 lb. in one year:—

Coffee imported in 1827	50 051,936 lbs.
Exported	21,607,789 lbs
Consumed	28,354,197 lbs.
Coffee imported in 1828	55,194,697 lbs.
Exported	16,037,964
Consumed	39 156 733 lbs.

Coffee is imported from Janeiro, La Guayra (Columbia), S. Domingo, and Porto Rico; and the market prices appear to vary from 11¼ to 12¾ cents per pound.

An extraordinary passage has been performed by the ship *Liverpool* across the Atlantic from land to land—Liverpool to Boston—in only thirteen days. It is not stated that she was a steamer.

It is stated that the Commissioners sent by Bolivar had been met by General Paez, who declined to treat with them on any other condition than a complete acknowledgement of the independence of Venezuela. Eight hundred of the troops sent by Boliver against him had joined the Venezuelans. and there was every indication that their independence would be established.

From the following paragraph it appears that there is to be a renewed examination and discussion of the Tariff question, but any essential modification of its provisions seems improbable.

"*The Tariff.*—This subject appears to be again fairly before the House of Representatives. On Monday, on a motion of Mr. Mallary, the bill to amend the Tariff was taken up for consideration, in Committee of the whole, when Mr. M'Duffie submitted an amendment, proposing a repeal after June next of the Tariff of 1828, reviving that of 1824, and after a certain period further, a repeal of the Tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force, and he followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it, without having finished what he intended to say. The whole subject of the protecting system is thus opened, and promises to be discussed extensively and earnestly."

BENGAL HURKARU.—Oct. 2.

We understand that the Treasury has ceased to issue Bills payable at nine months and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, which we are happy to hear, as we have always looked on this species of paper, as inadequate to relieve the wants of Government and at the same time as interfering more with the commercial community than any permanent Loan: in fact these Notes were nothing more or less than Bank Notes bearing five per cent interest, and although nominally not redeemable for nine months, really payable at sight; as they were received as *Cash* in all Government Payments, and also in all transactions in the Calcutta Bazar. We need scarcely point out that all the floating capital hitherto held in open account for the purposes of Trade was withdrawn from its usual places of deposit and invested in this Paper: we look on this measure as like to prove highly beneficial to commercial credit and we should not be surprised moreover if this was the forerunner of financial arrangements tending to relieve Government gradually from the necessity of making such heavy annual remittances for the payment in London of the Bills drawn for the interest of their debt. We understand that at the Treasury is particularly rich and the present high rates of all descriptions of Government Securities offer an excellent opportunity to this Government to follow the example of England.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

To buy	Sept. 29. 1830.	To sell
Prem.		Prem.
28 8	Remittable..... 27	8 Do.
Dis. 0 6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan. 0	12 Dis.
Pre. 0 2	New ditto ditto..... 0	3 Dis.
4500 2	Bank of Bengal Share, 4300	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interes on Loans on Deposit.....	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.	Calcutta.	Sell
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs...	1 10¼

SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.—Sept. The English Ship Hannah, T. J. Jackson, from China 3rd Augt., Singapore and Malacca (date not mentioned) and Penang 10th September.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriage.—At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 25th Sept., at the Boitaconnah Roman Catholic Church, by the Revd. Mr. Fre Simao De Concellocaõ, Mr. James De Monty, to Miss Marian De Cruze.

Births.—At Calcutta, on the 27th Sept. Mrs George Hollingberry, of a Daughter.

Death.—At Benares, on the 9th Sept., after a lingering illness of 5 months, borne with unexampled patience, the beloved wife of Lieut. Roberlson, 70th Regiment,

At Calcutta, on the 30th of Sept, Mrs. Mary Jane Stephen Carrapiet, the relict of the late Stephen Carrapiet, Esq, aged 42 years.

MADRAS.

MADRAS GAZETTE,—Oct. 9.

The H. C. Steamer *Enterprize, Lieut.* H. B. Lynch, Commander, from Bombay the 21st, Tellicherry the 25th, Quilon the 27th Sept. and Trincomallie the 5th Oct. anchored in the roads on Thursday Evening.

Passengers.—Sir John P. Grant, Lady Grant, A Grant, Esq. and B. C. S. Middleton.

The H. C. C. Ship *Susan*, Captain G. Halliday, from London the 20th May, and the Cape of Good Hope, the 27th August, anchored in the roads late on Thursday evening.

Passengers.—Major Nicholson, Captain Belly, Lieutenants Morrison, Whilie, and Chapman, 141 Rank and File, H. M. 55th Regiment, Captain Duyens, and Captain Andrews.

The H. C. C. Ship *Protector*, Captain G. Waugh, left the roads on Thursday for Calcutta.

The undermentioned Vessels are advertised to sail for India—they are timed as follows:—

The *Bland*, Captain Thomas Callan, for Calcutta, to sail from Portsmouth the 1st July.

The *Alfred*, Captain John T. E. Flint, for Madras direct, to sail positively on the 20th August.

The *Catherine*, Captain B. Fenn, for Calcutta, to sail on the 20th August.

The *Sackville*, Capt George German, for Madras, Penang and Singapore, to sail on the 1st August.

The *Tam O'Shanter*, Captain J. S. Lindsay, for Calcutta, to sail on the 17th June.

The *David Scott*, Captain James Jackson, for Calcutta direct, to sail on the 31st July.

The *Elphinstone*, Captain W. Aldham, for Calcutta direct, to clear from the West India Docks on the 17th June.

The *Brunswick*, for Bombay, to sail on the 20th July.

The *Lady Raffles*, Capt Wm Tucker, for Bombay, to sail on the 1st July.

The *Sir Edward Paget*, Capt William Bourchier, for Bombay direct, to sail on the 31st July.

The *Caroline*, Capt. Thomas Fewson, for Bombay, with liberty to land passengers at the Isle of France, to sail on or before the 10th July.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Remittable.	30.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	2.....	Do
New Ditto.....	3.....	Do.
Exchange.....	1s. 9½d.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals,—October 7th, H. C. C. Ship Susan Captain Halliday, from London 20th May, and Cape 17th August.

do. H. C. Steamer Enterprize, Lieut. M. B. Lynch, from Bombay 21st, Tellicherry 25th. Quilon 27th Sept. and Trincomalee 5th October.

do. 8th, Brig Jeane Pierre, P. Duval, from Coringa 30th September.

9th, Ship Madras, C. Beach, from London 2d and Madeira 19th June.

Departures.—Oct. 7th H. C. C. Protector, Capt, G, Waugh, for Calcutta.

9th, Brig Margaret, A. Lambert, for Malabar Coast and Bombay.

do. H. C. Enterprize, Lieut. H. B. Lynch, for Calcutta.

do, Brig Frederica, P, Venerosity, for Vizagapatam.

10th, H. M. Ship Satellite, J. M. Laws, on a cruise.

do. H. C. C. Ship Marquis of Hastings, J. Short, for Calcutta,

do. Ship Ernest, Dufresne, for Bordeaux.

do. Cutter Antilope, J. Taurean, for Northern Ports.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

Annandale, Lady Raffles, Chas. Kerr, Upton Castle, Bolton, Abberton, Brunswick, Caroline, Sir Edward Paget and Morning Star, from *London*.—Medora, Hindostan and Mail, from *Liverpool*.—Janet from *Port Glasgow*.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....	at 6 months sight—	1—9¼
Bengal.....	at 30 days sight.	109 per 100
Madras.....	at 30 days sight	102¼ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes	140 Bombay Rs	per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto	107½ ditto	per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 10d Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....	222.
German Crowns.....	100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London.....	Nominal.
China.....	Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

Early on Wednesday morning last the 20th Instant, the *Gipsey*, from Liverpool the 15th June, came to an anchor: By this opportunity we have received London Papers to the 7th and Liverpool ditto to the 12th of June, from which we shall carefully extract all that we think will interest our readers. We perceive that the overland packet per the H. C. S. *Hugh Lindsay*, was received in London on the 28th of May.

We sincerely rejoice in having to announce the safe arrival of the H. C. Steam Vessel *Enterprize* at Madras on Thursday the 7th Instant; and as nothing is stated to the contrary in the Madras Papers, we are led to hope that Sir John and Lady Grant were quite well.—The *Enterprize* proceeded on her passage to Calcutta on Saturday the 9th Instant.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.—Assistant Surgeon B, White, 17th Regiment,
Ensign J, Burnett, 1st Grenadier Regt.
Captain H. Corsellis, 18th Regiment.
Cornet Campbell, Light Cavalry.
Lieut. C, Munro, 16th Regiment.
Lieut. H, S, Walkins. 15th Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon G, Gordon, M. Department.

Departures.—Bregadier General Kennedy, C. B.
Surgeon Kennedy, M, D,
Ensign J, Macan, 17th Regiment,

SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.—October 20th, Ship Gipsey, (Free Trader) Robert Highat Master, from Liverpool, 15th June.

21st, His Majesty's Ship Challenger, Charles Howe, Fremantle Esq. Captain from Surat 16th, and Damaun 19th October,

22d,, The Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Psyche, Abdulla Abraham Nacqudah from Muscat 8th October.

Passengers per Gipsey,—Henry Collins Esq. Attorney at Law.

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—June 16.

THE BERKELEY PEERAGE.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Brougham resumed his arguments in this case to-day. When he last addressed their lordships he had shown the existence of barony by tenure in former times by the *dicta* of high judicial authorities, the records of Parliament, and the decisions of their lordships' house. There was no authority to show that its existence had ceased. It had survived that great measure of the 12th of Charles II., whereby all military tenures were abolished; for in that very measure there was an express provision that the privilege of being summoned to Parliament as parcel of a tenure by barony should be saved. It remained with the other side to show what Chief Baron Comyn meant when he said, "that there was also a barony by tenure to be enjoyed by those who hold certain lands, to which the privilege of a peerage was attached." It will be for them to explain what Sir Matthew Hale meant when he said that some had baronies by tenure, as the Earl of Arundale and Lord de Berkeley,—what Sir Robert Atkins meant in his *History of Glocester*, when he says (in allusion to the Berkeley title) "here is a barony by tenure, and when the possession of the barony is vested in the Crown, the title is in abeyance." It will be for them to make sense of the previso in the statute which abolished military tenures. Let them answer all these authorities by arguments, and not by sneers and taunts respecting the provisional assigneess of an insolvent debtor, and by asking questions, sometimes kindly and sometimes insidiously, with a view to moist the subject by pointing out its absurd consequences. Having said thus much, he would now proceed to state the facts on which the present claim was founded. The first grant of the honour to the Berkeley family was in the first year of the reign of Richard I., being the first of legal memory and made by Queen Eleanor, the mother of Richard I, (the King being then abroad.) By a charter, dated the 30th of October, she granted to Maurice de Berkeley and his heirs, Berkeley and all Berkeley *Hernesse*, to be holden of the King and his heirs in barony, by the service of five knights. Herness is of Saxon origin, and meant all the appurtenances and rights attending that barony. This charter was confirmed by Richard himself, and also by King John, to the successors of Maurice de Berkeley. The charter of King John gave the Lord de Berkeley supreme jurisdiction over the lives and properties of those who resided within the manor of Berkeley Castle. No doubt it looked very absurd that a felon escaping from goal should have a right to sit in their Lordships' house to pass judgment on the lives and property of his fellow-subjects, as would be the case if such a person should purchase this barony, if the right now contended for were established; but in former days the barons were as tender of honour and of high blood as they were at present, yet a rogue or a felon might, by purchase, become the sole judge of the lives and proporty of his fellow-subjects, as in the case of the Duke of Argyle, who had been, by purchase, supreme justiciary in Scotland, who could sit at the head of the criminal court, (as Lord Tenterden would sit at Old Bailey,) though the money whereby he should purchase such a right might have been the result of a robbery committed on the King's highway. No argument could formerly be advanced against that right, for it was admitted and exercised, but now there could, for it had been abolished by legislation, not by taunts and sneers, or by disquietude; so with a barony by tenure, it might be put down by legislation, but not otherwise, The learned counsel having traced the pedigree down to the 15th of Edward I., observed, that in that year it was decided by the justices itinerant in Glocester, and admitted by the attorney for the King in certain proceedings in a *quo warranto* against the then Lord Berkeley, that he held the various liberties and franchises therein stated *per baroniam*. Here was a decision of a court of justice recognizing a barony by tenure. Having traced down the pedigree to the reign of Henry VII., he begged to call their Lordships' attention to a circumstance which appeared to him to amount to a demonstrative proof that this was a barony by tenure. William Lord Berkeley was a great favourite with that careful, he would not say avaricious monarch, Henry VII. If a person wished to win his way to a monarch at the present day, he should do it by stock jobbing or dabbling in the funds, *quod longe absit*; but it appeared that the way to propitiate a monarch in the time of Henry VII. was by lands. That monarch conferred the title of Marquis de Berkeley on the then Lord Berkeley, in consideration of his levying a fine on his property to the use of himself for life, remainder to the heirs male of his body, remainder to Henry VII., and his heirs male, remainder to the right heirs of the said marquis, The marquis died without any issue, and the barony of Berkeley devoled on the King, by the fine. Now if this was a barony by writ, it was evident that the title would devolve on the brother of the marquis, but as the brother did not succeed to the land, he never enjoyed the title, but died a commoner. Was not this an unanswerable proof that it was not a barony by writ? The honour merged in the Crown, in consequence of its sucueeding to the land on the death of Henry VII. The barony descended to Henry VII., yet none of the Berkeley family sat in the House of Lords until the 14th year of that monarch's reign, when the nephew of the marquis was created Lord Berkeley by writ, and took his seat as a newly created peer. Thus, for the period of 30 years, not one of the family was in their Lordships' house, in consequence of the land to which the title was attached being in the possession of the Crown, On the death of Edward VI., the reversion of the barony devol-

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ved on the heirs general of the Marquis de Berkeley; and it appeared that, in the reign of Philip and Mary, Henry Lord Berkeley was accordingly summoned to Parliament, and took his seat, not as the heir of the lord who had been created by writ, but by virtue of his tenure, for he enjoyed the same rank as the ancient Barons de Berkeley. He (Mr. Brougham) had now shown that this must have been a barony by tenure of land, by the decision of a court of justices in the cases of the *quo warrante*, by the dignity ceasing to exist in the family when the barony was out of their possession, and by its reverting to them along with the reversion of the land. Some explanation should be given of those facts, consistently with the arguments on the other side, and inconsistently with his (Mr. Brougham,), or his case was proved. It might be said that an inconvenience might arise from establishing this right; but was it fit to avoid this inconvenience by doing an injustice? It would be unjust and oppressive to deny a right which existed merely because it might be attended with inconvenience. It might be avoided in future by an act of parliament, such as that which abolished the heritable jurisdiction in Scotland, and the military tenures in Scotland. It had been indignantly taunted, that no person ever heard of a peer sitting in that house by right of p[illegible]ase; but in answer to that he would say, that Bishops sat in that house as barons by tenure, and in no other way,—nay, there was a bishop who was not entitled to sit in that house, because he had not a barony; he meant the bishop of Soder and Man; yet he had all other rights of a bishop; an ordination by him was as good as one by the Pope (laughter); he had a right to sit in the convocation, but though he did not sit in the English Parliament, he sat in the Manx Parliament. He did homage to the Lord of Man. Now was it not absurd that a subject could make a bishop? Yet the Duke of Atholl could make a menial servant a bishop if he could get him ordained, and such a bishop would have a right to sit in the convocation. Was not this absurd? Yet no person denied the existence of these things, notwithstanding their absurd consequences. A bishop could not take his seat in that house until he did homage to the King, for the land which conferred the right of a seat in that house was vested in the Crown, from the death of the predecessor, until hom age was done. And he (Mr. Brougham) understood that there were some bishops at this moment prevented from assisting their lordships, because they could not do homage in consequence of the melancholy affliction of His Majesty; still they were as much bishops as if they could sit in the house. From this it was evident that those bishops had their baronies, not by force of their consecration or alceti on, but by force of the land. He entreated their lordships to dismiss from their consideration all the obligations founded on inconvenience, for many sound rights of prerogative would be superseded if such arguments were allowed. The Crown could choose any man out of the street, who was in the lowest state of ignorance and vice, and make him Lord Chancellor. Yet, absurd and inconvenient as that might appear, it was no argument against the existence of the prerogative. In like manner a peerage was liable to greater abuses than should follow from a barony by tenure in fee tail, whereby a woman could carry the lowest dirt on earth to the peerage. The learned counsel in conclusion entreated their lordships to treat the question as one of strict law, and to remedy the inconvenience if they thought proper. But let it be done not by judicial but by legislative means, for the latter would be consistent with justice, but the former a violation of it.

The agent of Colonel Berkeley was then called, and deposed that Colonel Berkeley was in the possession of the manor of Berkeley castle, with its appurtenances, and that the witness held the court there on behalf of the Colonel.

This closed the case on behalf of the claimant. The further consideration of the subject was then adjourned, *sine die*.

THE SPECTATOR,—JUNE 12.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE KING.

The condition of His Majesty, in the opinion even of those who long held a contrary doctrine, is now admitted to be very hopeless. The *Morning Herald*, which in the face of all evidence, had, up to last week, maintained the probability of a recovery, has reluctantly admitted that it is now no longer to be looked for. On Monday, the King was so extremely ill, that an almost instant dissolution was expected. So alarming did the symptoms appear that the medical attendants were earnest for the issuing of a second bulletin; and it probably would have been issued notwithstanding his Majesty's aversion to it, had not the Duke of Wellington, who was sent for by express, ventured on his own responsibility to say that it should not. On Tuesday, His Majesty's singularly powerful constitution, whose energies are not yet wholly broken down, aided by the efforts of his medical attendants, produced a rally; and since that day the symptoms of suffering have been somewhat alleviated. During his intervals of ease, the royal patient maintains the utmost cheerfulness of behaviour; and if we may trust report, at no period of his life has he expressed more anxiety about the result of those sports which he has been long in the habit of honouring with his presence, than he has done on this occasion. So powerful is the influence of the mind over the body, even in the most formidable diseases, that it is not over fanciful to trace to the races at Ascot, and the excitation they have caused, the temporary modification of the King's illness.

During the whole of the week, the various officiaries who have peculiar duties assigned them on the demise of the Crown, have held themselves in constant readiness for the fulfilment of their last services to an affectionate and much beloved master.

Windsor Castle, June 8, 1830—The King passed a very distressing day yesterday, but his Majesty has had some refreshing sleep in the night, and is this morning a little better."

"*Windsor Castle, June* 9, 1830—The King continued less embarrassed in his respiration all yesterday and has slept at intervals in the night."

"*Windsor Castle, June* 10, 1830.—The King has had a restless night but in other respects continues much the same as yesterday."

"*Windsor Castle, June* 11, 1830.—The King experienced rather less difficulty in his respiration yesterday. His Majesty has had a good night."

"*Windsor Castle, June* 12.—The King continues less embarrassed in his respiration. His Majesty has passed another good night."

Nature of the King's Illness.—In answer to the inquiries of readers, the *London Medical Gazette* of this morning says, there is "nothing remarkable in his Majesty case, or different from other instances of organic disease in the chest ending in dropsy; unless, indeed, it be the manner in which the Royal patient has several times rallied when the fatal result seemed to be imminent; a circumstance chiefly to be attributed to the skill of his attendants and the unremetting attention with which he is watched. We understand that the most powerful diuretics having failed to produce the desired effects, and the serious effusion continuing to accumulate in spite of the artificial means adopted for its exit—the permanent difficulty of breathing has increased to a most distressing extent and becomes attended with great anxiety and exhaustion. Every means which science can suggest has, of course, been adopted to relieve the Royal sufferer: among these the most successful in procuring sleep and intervals of ease have been opiates, and, we believe, among others, morphia; while the more violent paroxysms of impeded respiration have been, in some degree mitigated by the volatile alkali, and other diffusable stimulants."

POSTSCRIPT TO THE WEEK'S NE

Spectator Office, Saturday Night.

We have private letters from Paris, but no specific intelligence worthy of notice. Great excitement, in anticipation of the elections, prevails. A new Ministry has been talked of, and the names that are to compose it have been published; but our accounts lead us entirely to discredit the rumour.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday gives a Telegraphic despatch, with news of the expedition. The corvette, the Diligente arrived at Toulon on the morning of that day having left the Bay of Palma (Majorca) on the 2d. At the moment of its departure, the fleet was detained by contrary winds. All the ships had joined, and the whole were in the best possible order.

A report of the death of our King affected the French Funds considerably on Thursday but they recovered subsequently. [illegible]sday.

There are German papers in town to the 6th giving an account of the reported treaty between France and Egypt relative to Barbary. The existence of this treaty has, however, been officially denied.

Private authentic accounts from Windsor, this morning, state that his Majesty is much more free from pain and that he was able to walk across his room yesterday. His appetite is occasionally good. There is not, however, the slightest prospect of his recovery.

The Court Circular published in the papers of this morning, says—

"His Majesty, it was understood, passed a more favourable night on Thursday night, than he has done for some weeks past.

"Sir Henry Halford left the Palace last evening about six o'clock for London, and was not expected to return till this morning. This is the first time that Sir Henry has been absent from the Palace for a fortnight. Sir Matthew Tierney remained in attendance at the Palace, during the day."

And the *Times* has the following paragraph.

"*Windsor, 8 o'Clock Friday evening.*

"Up to this time the King continues somewhat better than he was in the morning. There do not appear to be such strong symptoms of immediate dissolution as there were a day or two since. As a proof, Sir Henry Halford has left to-night at six o'clock for London, and will not return to the Castle till the morning."

THE PRESS.

State of the Ministry.

Morning Chronicle—It is some time since we stated that the truce was at an end and that a formidable opposition had begun to show itself. In the smooth sea, Ministers managed pretty well: but it is clear enough that the present pilots are unable to navigate the vessel of the State now that the storm has arisen. Nothing could be more miserable than Mr. Goulburn's display in the debate on the South American Missions, except Sir Robert Peel's petulance on the Forgery question. These men are quite incapable of managing the House of Commons, we have not the least idea that they will carry Lord Lyndhurst's law projects to-morrow evening; and they may reckon on a severe struggle in the Committee of Supply on Friday. Should the Administration give way it will not be forgotten by the historian of their acheivments that they attempted to bestow on the sons of two members of the Cabinet pensions which the House of Commons refused to ratify and on the brother of another, allowances which escaped by a bare majority the like ignominious reprobation. Whatever may be said of the purity and disinterestedness of public men, the names of Dundas, Bathurst, and Gordon cannot be quoted as those of public servants more highly esteemed by a grateful country than by themselves, (June 9.)

Brighton Gazette.—We are now enabled to state that the amalgamation which was expected to take place between the Whigs and Tories has been found impracticable, although it is more than likely that on many subjects there will be a cordial co-operation: sometimes in opposition to the Government, checking them in wrong and mischievous measures; and, on other occasions, in the promotion of objects which both parties may deem advantageous to the country. On the Greek question, for instance, the Tories will as a body, support the Whigs; and in other respects the results of this arrangement will be immediately manifest. Under all circumstances we are not sure that this result is not the best for the county, as well as the most honourable for parties. The Tories will be henceforth found acting in concert, instead of being scattered, as they have lately been, uselessly wasting their strength in desultory movements. They will now form a strong body of observation, acting in such force as to restore the importance which they had almost frittered away; and will be in a condition, at all events to check the attempts of any unconstitutional Government.

Morning Herald—Mr. Sheridan's celebrated sarcasm upon the Whigs, that they "built a wall to run their own heads against," has been in some measure realized by Sir Robert Peel in the case of his Forgery Bill. What earthly occasion there could be to render, that a party question, and issuing pressing Treasury circulars, only as precedes to a defeat, we have not the smallest conception. Besides, Sir Robert Peel must know we should imagine, that the Government is not so overburdened with strength as to make it advisable that it should be called forth upon doubtful occasions and yet here is a defeat sustained after every effort has in vain been tried to secure a victory. These are mortifying matters, and are felt, we have no doubt, by the head of the Administration more keenly than his Grace would have the world believe. Indeed the Duke is well known to be unusually sensitive on the subject of these untoward divisions. The other night, in the House of Lords on a question whether the East Retford or Divorce Bill should take the precedence, a division ensued, in which the Duke and five other Cabinet Ministers were left in a minority. Though the affair was in no respect a Ministerial one, his Grace's mortification upon the occasion is represented to have been marked as extreme, and shows, how feelingly alive, those are who are used to give the word of command, when called upon in their turn to obey. But all these sources of mortification the Duke of Wellington has brought upon himself. No man was ever placed at the head of affairs with more decided means of commanding popularity than the Duke. No man ever brought to office so high a previous reputation. Why is the Duke not the popular Minister he might have been? Why, as a general election approaches do even the willing satellites of any Administration shrink from supporting him? Shall we tell his Grace?—It is because he has not shown that decision in the Cabinet which the world had witnessed from him in the field.

Globe.—The importance which is attributed by some persons in this country to the affairs of Greece, seems to us to be very disproportionate to the influence which that country can ever exercise on the affairs of Europe. White the question at issue in Greece was whether a Christian people who struggled to be relieved from their Mahometan oppressors should be exterminated or rendered independent, the event was looked to with merited concern. Now *that* question has been determined: the Greeks are secure; they have ample teritory, compared with their numbers, to till and inhabit; and the discussions as to boundary-lines shrink into insignificance when we call to mind that Greece is a small province torn from a feeble and declining empire, and protected by all the great powers of Europe. The question of the boundaries of Greece derives importance from the false supposition under which it is treated, viz., that a state of war between the Greeks and Turks is to be renewed, and to be habitual. But how happens it that an occasion has ever arisen for this question to be agitated? From this very cause—that the powers of Europe have chosen to say that the Greeks and Turks shall not make war on one another. The most sanguinary war which raged between them (if that could be called a war, in which the Turks were massacreing a people deprived of all power to resist), was composed by an exertion trifling in comparison of the strength of those who made it, though irresistible by those to whom it was applied—*pulveris exigui jactu*—by the expenditure of a little powder at Navarino. The same sanction continues; the new state and its old masters are prohibited by superior power from violating the peace; and it is quite clear that, unless the force of Turkey grow to such a degree as to enable it to set Russia at defiance the Turks will not rashly undertake a war of agression against Greece, which would expose them to another invasion from Russia, as well as to the enmity of France and England. If, on the other hand, from the growing feebleness of the Ottoman Government, the Albanian Chiefs violate its orders, and make incursions into Greece, there will be an immediate ground for claiming from the Porte satisfactory in question. The Ambassador, and no doubt will immediately say to the Sultan "You can take the strict territory which we conceded to you with safety to yourself or to the Greeks. We must now have a better defined frontier, which we obtained from de[illegible]r on the supposition that you would be able to keep your subjects in order—a supposition which experience has falsified." We have, we confess, a very strong impression that the boundary-line was fixed in ignorance of the real nature of the country; and that the General Congress then before them, no rational European diplomatists would have made the Astropolamos the frontier. Our idea that Lord Aberdeen in particular may not have managed the matter with the utmost possible discretion, is not taken by the language of some of the papers which passed between him and Prince Leopold. It was injudicious and offensive, surely, in a communication with a man who was then considered the head of an independent state, to treat the sovereign elect as a tool in the hands of others. If the facts were well ascertained, it was scarcely decent, and could not be useful, to assert it; and it is quite clear, too, from a comparison of their letters, that if the Prince was as he was, a tool much too sharp for Lord Aberdeen to play with. But Lord Aberdeen's mistake, if he has committed any, on the question of the boundary, has been shared by the Ministers of the other Powers. Another cause of importance attributed to the present state of the Greek question—not by the people, to whom it is a matter of a great indifference, but by some politicians—is to be found on the vague notions propagated of the state and capabilities of Greece. It is not within the reach of probability that Greece ever can become an important country. The importance of Greece ceased when other countries, of greater territorial extent, began to attain similar proficiency in arts and discipline, and it would be much more reasonable to expect to see Babylon restored to its condition in the time of Semiramis, than to expect to find in Greece (within any limits now thought of) a first-rate European power. Indeed, such a change would be the most melancholy of all prospects for humanity, for it would pre-suppose not only the advance of Greece, but the relapse of all Europe, except that small corner of it, into the barbarism from which it has emerged. Other small countries, as well as Greece, have enjoyed political importance; but that importance has necessarily arisen, not from their own wise institutions, but from the misgovernment of neighbouring states. It is a mark of the general advance of Europe, that although the superiority of the institutions of some states gives them power more than proportioned to their extent, no very small state enjoys any political importance, or seems to have a chance of obtaining it.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 8, 1830.

3d Dragoons Guards, Lieut. W. H. Warrington to be capt in by purchase, vice Clements, who retires, cornet F. J. W. Collingwood to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Warrington, C. Kelson, gent to be cornet by purchase, vice Collingwood; 4th dragoon guards lieutenant G. W. Mayow to be adjutant vice Story, who resigns the adjutantcy only; 2d dragoons, cornet F. C. Forde, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Carnegie promoted, G. Gordon, gent. to be cornet by purchase, vice Forde; 4th dragoons, cornet E. Scott, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Western promoted B. H. Blake, gent. to be cornet by purchase vice Scott; 16th light dragoons, captain A. C. Lowe, from the half pay to be captain, vice W. Harris, who exchanges, cornet G. O'Halloran Gavin, to be lieut. by purchase vice Simpson who retires; 1st Foot Guards; Quarter-master sergt. J Lilley, to be q. master, vice R. Colquhoun who retires upon full-pay; 1st foot, —Humphreys, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Cathcow deceased; 34 foot, lieutenant P. Mackie to be captain by purchase, vice Blair who retires; ensign J. Whittam from the 31st foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Mackie; ensign W. West to be adjutant, vice Mackie; 6th foot, lieutenant C. E. Moorden to be captain by purchase vice Gurwey who retires; ensign J. B Home to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Mordaunt; F. Bristow, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Home; 7th foot, ensign H. St. J. Mildmay, from the 10th regiment to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Lord E. Thynne, who retires; 10th foot, captain L. Shedden, from half-pay to be captain, vice E. St. J. Mildmay who exchanges; E. R. White gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Mildmay promoted in the 7th regiment; 16th foot, ensign W. Whittaker, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Alexander, deceased; ensign F. W. Mundy, from the 47th foot to be ensign, vice Whittaker; 20th foot, Ensign E. Brock to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Rae, who retires; N. L. Prendergast, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Brock; 21st Foot, lieutenant A. Wightman, from the 49th regiment, to be first lieutenant, vice W. Johnston, who exchanges; 31st Foot, brevet lieutenant-colonel W. H. Sewell, from the 49th foot, to be major, vice Tovey, promoted in the 48th regiment; ensign L. Norman, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Vallancy, deceased; W. Fortune, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Whittam, promoted in the 31st foot; 34th foot, asst.-surgeon T. Brisbane, M.D.

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from the 74th regiment to be assist.-surgeon; 36th foot, J. Pratt, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hay, promoted in the 60th regt.; 37th foot, ensign B. J. Knight to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Moses, deceased; W. Cay, gent., to be ensign, vice Knight; 41st foot, T. W. Kirkbridge, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Bayley, whose appointment has not taken place; 48th foot, major J. D. Tovey, from the 31st foot, to be lieut.-colonel, without purchase, vice Taylor deceased 49th foot, lieutenant W. Johnston, from the 21st regiment to be lieutenant, vice Wheteman who exchanges; 53d foot, ensign W. O'Brien, from the 83d regiment, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Currie who retires; 55th foot, ensign W. F. Wake, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Peck promoted; M. G. Matson, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Wake; 58th foot. A. D. Mackenzie, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Thompson who retires; 60th foot, captain E. Bagot, from the 62d regiment to be captain, vice hon. G. Upton, who exchanges; lieut. E. W. Small from the royal Newfoundland veteran companies to be first lieut. vice Fust promoted; ensign H. C. Hay, from the 36th regt. to be first lieut., without purchase, vice Bruere, who retires; 52d foot, to be captains, brevet Major J. Travers, from the halfpay of the rifle brigade, vice D. Burges who exchanges; captain hon. G. Upton, from the 60th regt. vice Bagot, who exchanges; 64th foot, T. W. D. Whlan, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Western, promoted; 66th foot, ensigh R. T. Healy to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Beckham promoted in the 1st west india regt. T. Burke, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Healey; 71st foot, R. Bernal, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Fownes, promoted; 76th foot, cap. J. Clarke to be major by purchase, vice Lane, promoted; lieut. H. E. Hoare, to be captain by purchase, vice Clarke ensign R. Lloyd, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Hoare; T. W. Fountaine, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Lloyd; 83d foot, lieut. H. Caulfield to be captain by purchase, vice Burgess, who retires, ensign E. De Visme, to be lieut. by purchase, vice, Caulfield, H. M. Scott, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice O'Brien, promoted in the 53d regt.; J. Clerk gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice De Visme; 85th foot, captain N. Wightwick, from the half-pay of the 49th regt. to be captain, vice M. Forster, who exchanges; 87th foot, second lieut. and adjt. C. Graves to have the rank of first lieut.; 88th foot, W. H. Ashburts, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Chearuley, who retires; 89th foot, lieutenant A Dowdall, to be captain, without purchase, vice Stewart deceased: 92d foot, capt. P. Bass from the half pay of the 27th regt. to be capt. vice J. Dawn who exchanges; rifle brigade A. Stewart, gent. to be second lieut. by purchase, vice Eaton, promoted; 1st west india regiment, lieutenant T. Beckham from the 66th regiment, to be captain, by purchase, vice Ashe, who retires.

UNATTACHED.—To be Lieut. Col. of Infantry by purchase; Major A. Lane from the 76th Regt. To be captains of Infantry by purchase: Lieut. J. J. Peck, from the 55th regt. lieut. Carnegie, from the 2d dragoons. To be lieutenants of Infantry by purchase: Second lieut. R. J. Eaton, from the rifle brigade; Ensign M. J. Western from the 64th regt. Ensign E. C. Fownes, from the 71st regiment.

MEMORANDUM.—The undermentioned lieut., actually serving upon full pay, in a regiment of the line, whose commission is dated in the year 1809, has accepted promotion upon half pay, according to the General Orders of the 27th Dec., 1826—to be, captain of Infantry: lieutenant M. Furst, of the 60th regiment

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of unattached commissions—lieut. colonel A. Fraser, royals engineers, brevet lieut. col. J. J. Dunkin, captain, half pay 18th Foot; Paymaster M. M'Dermott, 8th Foot, lieut. P. Thomas, half pay York light Infantry Volunteers; lieutenant J. Clark, half pay 76th Foot, lieut. Alexander Garret, half pay 49th Foot.

ANNALS OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

By Cyril Thornton.

(Continued from the last Supplt.)

The French, however, withdrew to Palencia; and Moore directed Baird and Hope to close with their divisions on Salamanca. Meanwhile, Blake had been utterly routed at Espinosa; and by this destruction of the left wing of the Spanish army, which had occupied a line reaching from Bilboa to Bargos, the flank of the centre, under Castanos, was laid open to the enemy. The French were completely interposed, at this time, between the Spanish and British armies, and might, at any moment, advance on the latter in overwhelming force. Now, Moore had completed all his arrangements on the assurance, that the assembling of his forces, by three different routes, would be protected by the Spanish armies. But to effect the union of his divisions, had now become an operation of danger and difficulty; for he was placed as a central point between the two wings of his army, and it was impossible to approach the one, without hazarding the safety of the other.

"Thus compelled to remain inactive at Salamanca, Sir John Moore endeavoured to stimulate the local authorities into the adoption of such measures of promptitude and vigour as were suited to the exigence of the crisis. In this effort he failed. The Spanish people, though still influenced by force and unmitigated hatred towards their invaders, were no longer animated by that uncalculating and convulsive energy, which in the commencement of the struggle, had goaded them like madness into furious resistance. The fierceness of the paroxysm had passed; and though, in the cause of their country, the hand of every Spaniard was prepared to gripe the sword, the blows it dealt were directed with an erring aim, and by a feebler arm. Their detestation of a foreign yoke was undiminished; but it had become a fixed and inert sentiment, rather than a fierce, uncontrollable, and all-pervading impulse.

"Before entering Spain, every thing had contributed to conceal the real state of the Peninsula from the penetrating vision of Sir John Moore. The British government, itself deceived, had become, in its turn, the involuntary propagator of deception. At the commencement of the struggle, it had dispatched military agents to the headquarters of the different Spanish generals, to act as organs of communication, and transmit authentic intelligence of the progress of events in the seat of war. The persons selected for this service were generally, officers undistinguished by talent or experience, and therefore little suited to discharge, with benefit the duties of an office so delicate and important. They seem generally to have become the dupes of the unwarranted confidence and inflated boasting of those by whom they were surrounded; and their reports were framed in a strain of blind and sanguine anticipation, not deducible from any enlarged or rational view of the prospects or conditions of the people. Instead of true representations of the numbers, character, and state of efficiency of the armies, they were deluded into adopting the extravagant hyperboles of rash and vain glorious men, and contributed what in them lay to propagate false and exaggerated notions of the military power of the Spanish nation. They did not venture to obtrude on the British Cabinet the unpalatable truth, that the national army was, in effect, nothing more then a congregation of separate and independent bands, miserable armed, possessing but a scanty and ill-served artillery, and almost destitute of cavalry. Had they done so; and had they stated likewise, that this army was without magazines of any kind, without generals of talent or experience, without officers sufficiently versed in the details of war, to instruct and discipline the raw levies which constituted the greater part of its numerical strength; and, further, the different leaders were prevented, by frivolous jealousies, and discordance of opinion, from cordially uniting in the execution of any great operation, the calamitous events on the Ebro would propable not have come like a thunderbolt to crush and stultify the combinations of a government, which was at least sincerely anxious to co-operate in the cause of freedom.

"England had furnished Spain with supplies; she had poured arms and munitions into the country with a profuse hand: but she had taken no efficacious measures for their judicious application. She exercised little influence on the counsels of the Spanish government; and even while providing the very thewes and sinews of the war, her voice was seldom listened to with obedience or respect. Arms, placed at the disposal of men swayed by petty view and local interests, were wasted and misapplied; and the supplies of money, clothing, and ammunition, so liberally afforded, became a bone of contention and of petty jealousy to the rival authorities. In truth, the provincial governors were actuated by no liberal and enlarged views of the public benefit. Supine in danger, and vain-glorious in prosperity, at once untalented and unenlightenened, no men could be more unfitted to direct the resources of a nation with vigour and effect.

"In such men Sir John Moore could place no trust. His expectations had been deceived. He found supineness where he expected energy; a people not filled with an active spirit-stirring enthusiasm, but reposing in a dull, immovable, and lethargic confidence in their own prowess and resources, even in the immediate neighbourhood of a triumphant enemy. His mind became not only perplexed but irritated by the disappointment of his hopes, At Salamanca he knew himself to be placed in a difficult and precarious position, unprotected in front, separated from the wings of his army, with nothing but a barren country to retire upon. To the concentration of his forces, he was aware, indeed, that no present obstacle excited; but how long such a state of things might continue, he had no data on which to form a judgment. The enemy at any moment might interpose a body which would prevent the possibility of a junction, for there existed no Spanish force from which he could anticipate protection.

"To the other embarrassments of Sir John Moore must be added, the difficulty of receiving true and faithful intelligence of the events passing around him. On public and official reports no confidence could be placed; and of more authentic sources of intelligence, he was in a great measure deprived. He had been sent forward without a plan of operations, or any data on which to found one. Castanos was the person with whom he had been directed to concert his measures; but that officer had been superseded by Romana; and of the situation of the latter, Sir John Moore only knew that he was engaged in rallying the remains of Blank's army, at a distance of about two hundred miles. Naturally distrustful of the apocryphal intelligence transmitted by the British military residents, he could rely only on the reports of Colonel Graham and Captain Whittingham; and these, in conjunction with the information which his own officers were enabled to procure, contributed still further to deepen the gloom by which his mind was overcast.

(To be Continued.)

THE KING AND SIR ASTLEY COOPER.

[FROM THE LANCET OF THIS-DAY]

The public will be surprised and shocked to learn, that the illness with which his Majesty is now afflicted commenced as early as the first month of the present year, if not earlier; and while some of the Journals of that period were giving a tolerably correct account of his Majesty's indisposition, and stating that he was under a strict course of antiphlogistic regimen, and was bled repeatedly, the Court Circular, that vehicle of mystery and deception, concocted in the Palace, under invisible influence," represented his Majesty as "walking in the corridor." The King himself considers, that his present disease commenced in January, and, further we know that he had expressed it as his belief, that the repeated small bleedings to which he was then subjected for an inflammatory affection of the chest, have proved the foundation of the dropsical affection under which he now labours. We know not by whom his Majesty was bled at that time—by whom his Majesty was attended. How should we? There were then no "bulletins;" no "symptoms," we suppose. Now if the individuals who surrounded his Majesty in January had been evil-minded persons, having extraordinary and "invisible" influence amongst the most exalted personages in the great councils of the nation, what plans might they not have projected, what schemes might they not have set afloat; and especialy if they had happened to possess in an unlimited degree the confidence and regard of their Sovereign! These are political considerations of no trifling moment. The Regency! But we must leave this part of the subject to abler and more experienced hands. We wish to allude only to so much of State affairs as may tend to establish or corrobate the reprehensive points connected with the "invisible" medical tactics of the Palace. And here again we shall echo the voice of the whole profession, in demanding why Sir Astley Cooper—certainly the most experienced and successful practitioner that England has ever known—has not been consulted? If the magician be assured that the names of the surgeons whom he has selected (and he does select them) would prove satisfactory to the country, why does he not attach them to the bulletin? Why is there secrecy, if there be nothing wrong? *mens conscia recti* might support him, if he had only erred in judgement. He might stand erect, even if his wand were broken. The public are more acutely alive to the absence of Sir Astley Cooper on the present occasion, in consequence of the signal service which it is known the worthy Baronet rendered to the late lamented Duke of York, whilst he was suffering from dropsy, and subsequent mortification of the extremities. We stated at the time that Sir Astley had prescribed blue pill, squill root, and digitalis. We have ourselves on several occasions seen the administration of these medecines in dropsical affections followed by most unexpected and permanent benefit. As we have received multitudes of inquiries for Sir Astley Cooper's remedies in dropsical complaints, we shall here present the public with the worthy Baronet's formulæ in his own words given in lecture delivered at St. Thomas's Hospital, more than three years before the medicines were prescribed for the late Duke of York; the lecture published in vol. ii. of *The Lancet*. "The medecines," says Sir Astley*, "which experience has proved to be the most beneficial in dropsy, are calomel or squills, or blue pills and squills, with digitalis; one grain of calomel and three of squills in a pill; or two grains of blue pill, combined with three grains of squills; one of these should be administered every night; and in the day you should give a mixture, composed of seven to ten grains of carbonate of ammonia, one drachm of the nitrous spirit of æther, twenty drops of tincture of foxglove, and an half of camphor julep. This medecine given once or twice a day with one of the above pills at night will often succeed in restoring a person to health, whose constitution may be considered so broken and faulty that it may be deemed impossible for him ever to regain a sound state of body."—*Morn. Chron. June 5.*

JOHN BULL,—JUNE 6.

We regret to hear, that the Marquess of ANGLESEA is suffering under a most afflicting attack of *tic douloureux;* in the early part of the week, his Lordship was considered in great danger; we believe the violence of the disorder has, in a slight degree, decreased.

MISCELLANEA.

A ROYAL NEWSPAPER EDITOR.—Though we were certainly aware, with our courtly contemporary, that his present Majesty had not led exactly the life of an ascetic, and that in his sensual character he bore no slight resemblance to an anointed Ruler of former days—Charles the second, "of blessed memory, yet we had no idea that, like that "most religious King," he had, as Dryden so prettily expresses it, "scattered his image through the land;" and still less, that one of the royal stock was actually the Editor of, or a Contributor to, a weekly newspaper! But so it seems it is—and here it is, as plain as parish church:—"No gentleman in his dominions, possesses more of the materials that administer hope of an extended existance than George the Fourth. He is the son of healthy parents: his frame, of almost Herculean proportions, is admirably compacted; his constitution has ever been remarkable for soundness and vigour. He has indeed enjoyed existance with as high a zeal as most? but had he led the life of an ascetic, still increasing years must have brought their usual accompaniments to him, as to all the sons of Adam: sixty-eight are not the same as thirty eight in the palace any more than in the cottage."—[HOW VERY TRUE! we think we hear certain buxom Court ladies exclaim]—"Instead therefore of feeling surprize that our *friend* and *father* should occasionally suffer under the inroads of the common destroyer, we ought to rejoice that Time, which presses on all, has hitherto pressed so lightly upon him."—*Spectator, April 17.*—Some months back in observing upon the poetic style adopted by our Contemporary when speaking of the King, we said that Dr. Southey must look about him if he desired to retain his sack and salary. We of course did not dream that his Majesty of England was not the *friend* only, but the *father* of the writer in the *Spectator*,—and we therefore thought that we perceived something not very unlike adulation and craft in sentiments which now appear to have been dictated by friendship and filial affection.

An Absent Man.—There are few that have paid any attention to the finance of the country, but must have heard of Dr. Robert Hamilton's Essay on the National Debt, which fell in the House of Parliament like a bombshell, or rather, which rose and illuminated their darkness like an orient sun. There are other writings of his too, in which one knows not which most to admire the profound and accurate science, the beautiful arrangement, or the clear expression; and yet this most profound and clear headed philosophical thinker and most amiable of men, became so completely absorbed in his own reflections, as to lose the perception of external things, and almost that of his own identity and existence. In public the man was a shadow. He pulled off his hat to his own wife in the streets, and apologised for not having the pleasure of her acquaintance; went to his classes in the College on the dark mornings, with one of her white stockings on the one leg, and one of his own black ones on the other; often spent the whole time of the meeting in moving from the table the hats of the students, which they as constantly returned; sometime invited them to call on him 'and then fined them for coming to insult him.' He would run against a cow in the road, turn round beg her pardon, 'Madam,' and hope she was not hurt! At other times he would run against posts, and chide them for not getting out of his way; and yet in conversation, at the same time, if any body happened to be with him was perfect logic and perfect music. A volume might be filled with anecdotes of this amiable and excellent man, all tending to prove how wide the distinction is between first-rate thought, and that merely animal use of the organs of sense which prevents ungifted mortals from walking into wells.—The Fishmarket at Aberdeen is still where it used to be, is near the Dee, and has a stream passing through it that falls into that river. The fishwomen expose their wares in large baskets. The Doctor one day marched into the place, where his attention was attracted by a curiously figured stone in stack of chimneys. He advanced towards it till he was interrupted by one of the benches. from which however, he tumbled a basket into the stream, and the fish which it contained were speedily borne towards their native element. The visage of the lady was instantly in lightning and her voice in thunder, but the object of her wrath was deaf to the loudest sounds, and blind to the most alarming colours. She stamped gesticulated, and scolded; brought a crowd that filled the place; but the philosopher turned not from his eager gaze, and his inward meditations on the stone. While the woman's breath held good she did not seem to heed his indifference, but when that began to fail, and the violence of her acts moved not one muscle of the object, her rage felt no bounds; she seized him by the breast, and yelling in an effort of despair, "Speak to me or I'll burst," sank down in a state of complete exhaustion, and before she had recovered, the Doctor's reverie was over, and he had taken his departure.—*New Monthly.*

NOLLEKINS AND HIS CONFESSOR.—This holy man called one wet morning, and having performed his office, was about to go; when he was advised by Nollekins to stay till the rain abated—he stopt till dinner was ready. Now, the Duke of Newcastle had sent the sculptor a brace of fine pheasants—on one of which, nicely roasted, they sat down to dine. The confessor helped his host to a wing, and himself to the remainder, though he declared he loathed such dainties. "I have no pudding, reverend Sir," said Nollekins, "will you have a glass of Wine?—Bronze, bring a bottle of Wine," The Wine was produced—the sculptor took one glass—pushed the bottle to the priest—and laying his head back, as was his custom, fell sound asleep. On awaking, Nollekins said "take another glass, Sir." "Thank you Sare," said the priest. "but I have finished de bottle!"—"The Devil you have!" muttered the patient. "And now, Sare," continued his reverence, "as the rain is over, I will take my leave." As soon as he was gone, "Bronze," said Nollekins to his old attendant, "don't let that old rascal in again. Why, do you know, he ate up all that large bird—for he gave me but one wing—he swallowed all the ale too---and out of a whole bottle of Wine I had but one glass" From this time forward he dispensed with a confessor. *Cunningham's British Artists. Family Library.*

THE LATE MAJOR HILTON.—A tribute to the memory of the late Major Hilton, one of the 45th regiment who died in India, has just been erected in our Cathedral. by Colonel Vigoreaux and the officers of that corps. The design of the monument is in the Indian style of architecture; a perspective basse,relievo is introduced, representing an Indian encampment in the distance: The following is the inscription on it:—"Died in the Cantonment at Moulmein, in the Burman Empire, on the 2d Feb., 1829. Major Thomas Hilton late in the command of the 45th Regt. of Foot, aged 40, after a service of 24 years in his Majesty's army, and 20 of that period in the 45th Regiment, in which he served with the highest honour to himself and credit to his corps, sharing with it the greater number of the many distinguished laurels acquired by that Regiment during the Peninsular War. As the last tribute of respect and esteem for the soldier-like and many amiable qualities that distinguished him as a commanding officer and friend, this monument is erected by Lieut. Colonel Vigoreaux, C. B. and the Officers of the 45th Regiment." The cenatophia on the future ground with the British and Burmese standards. The standards of the 45th Regiment bears the names of the various battles of the Peninsular war, the laurels of which he shared, as well as the conquest of Ava, in which Major Hilton commanded the 45th Regiment,—The monument is of white marble, and was executed by Mr. S. Gibson, of Liverpool.—*Chester Chronicle.*

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS at the Gazette Press. No. 10 Military Square, by THOMAS RIGBY, were all communications addressed to the EDITOR are received.